Postage to Foreign Countries added.

The Power of the Chief.

A large section of the Republican party of this State has been hostile to Mr. Thomas C PLATT for ten years and more. He has constantly pursued a strictly personal policy, seeking the fulfilment of his own plans Power for his own hands by means of his creatures has been his object, and in his efforts to obtain it he has not spared the Republican party of New York.

Mr. Phart already commands the Federal patronage in this State. If he succeeds in electing his ticket this year, it will be impossible to shake him off next year. He will have the Republican party bound hand and foot. He will name all the New York delegates to the Republican National Convention. His power will be absolute.

A good many Republicans think that Mr. PLATT is enough of a Boss already. The more fools they, if they vote this fall for his aggrandizement and their own complete subjection to him.

A Plea for Revolutionary Dependent Descendants.

It is only one hundred and two years since Dur first war for freedom came to an end: tess than four times the term that has blapsed since the end of the civil war. Millions of the direct descendants of the

Bevolutionary heroes are living in this country, and many of them are far from

Does the nation owe no debt of gratitude to the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the men who fought to establish this free republie?

According to Gen. RAUM's annual report. there stand upon the rolls only twenty-three pensioners on account of the American Revolution, against 530,151 on account of the later conflict. The disproportion is appalling. The earlier debt, the debt which has precedence by every law of moral obligation, is quite forgotten.

If the present theory of pension legislation is sound, the duty of the Government is as plain as daylight. Let it open the tills of the Treasury to every man, woman, or child in the United States who can trace descent from any soldier of the army of the Continental Congress, and to whom a gratulty of from \$15 to \$30 a month from the Government would be acceptable.

Twenty-three Revolutionary pensioners only, with hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of the progeny of Revolutionary sires, dependent, semi-dependent, or at deast constructively dependent!

Shame on the republic's ingratitude.

Land Values in Illinois.

Thanks to the recent report of the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics, we have some trustworthy statistics regarding agricultural land values in one of the most important of the Western States. The officers of the several United States censuses have. it is true, undertaken to ascertain the true value of farms in connection with other egricultural data, and they have published the results of their investigations in totals and averages by counties. Their mode of procedure, however, has been to ask for and accept the assertions of men supposed to know the value of certain farms, or the average value of farms within certain areas. These census statistherefore, of agricultural land values are really only the records of opinions. On the other hand, the Land | belief of Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH in spiritone source of exact, final, and official information on this subject, namely, the public records of deeds. They have, of course, been careful to distinguish bona fide transactions from washed sales, tax sales, quitclaim deeds, and convoyances evidently made for a merely nominal consideration. It is, to be sure, impossible always to detect the cases in which the real consideration has been intentionally obscured, but this element of possible error is probably too small to have any appreciable effect on averages deduced from such a number of sales as are reviewed in the report before us.

The result of the investigation may be thus summed up : The whole number of sales of acre tracts of land made in the State of | jugglers and that the spirits had nothing to Illinois during the year 1887 was 26,771. By these conveyances 1,669,867 acres were sold for the aggregate sum of \$54,880,270. This is equivalent to an average price of \$32.87 per acre, and an average tract of 62.38 acres to each conveyance. The highest price paid for any land sold by the acre was \$17,900 for one acre near Chicago, and the highest price for a tract of five acres or more was \$8,000 an acre for five acres, also near Chicago; the lowest price paid was 10 cents an sere for forty-eight acres in Mouroe county The largest truct sold was 2,580 acres in Wayne county for \$7.75 an acre. The smallest parcel (not sold by the lot) was onetenth of an acre near Chicago at the rate of \$120 an acre.

Now, the whole number of acres assessed for taxation in Illinois in 1887 was 84.575.908. This number of seres included all lands of every kind except such real estate as was described and assessed as lots, blocks, or subdivisions in or near cities, towns, or villages. It consequently covered the same territory embraced in the investi- and his clear and keen discernment. gation made by the Commissioners of sign of intellectual weakness appeared in Labor. This number of acres multiplied by the average value per acre, as computed in the report under review, namely, \$32.37, ed as indisputable evidence of truth what gives as the aggregate value of the land of seemed to most men of ordinary intellithe State as distinguished from lots, the gence the baldest and cheapest fraul and sum of \$1,136,509,982. The assessed value of the same in 1887 was \$365,476,933, or 82.16 per cent. of the true value as herein estimated. This result offers a general confirmation for the State at large of the prevailing belief that lands in Illinois are assessed for taxation at about one-third of their real value.

The ratio, however, of assessed to real value differs widely in different counties, a fact which persons intending to lend money on agricultural land in Illinois will do well never to lose sight of. The most striking examples of such variation are exhibited in Cook county and in Alexander county. In the former the assessed value per acre is apparently only 7.26 per cent. of the computed true value, while in the latter the sment is 94.46 per cent. of the estimated value. In fifty-nine counties the assessment is substantially one-third of the selling price. That is to say, the variation is not more than 5 per cent. either way from the average for the State -82.16 per cent. In the following counties the essment represents the smallest percentage of the true value, namely: Cook,

7.46 per cent.; Gallatin, 11.97; Cumberland, 18.27; Du Page, 19.66; Lake, 19.78; Clark, 21.71; Jefferson, 21.98; Crawford, 22.17; White, 22.19; Ford, 22.21; Will, 23.35; Kankakee, 23.41. On the other hand, in the ensuing list of counties the assessed valuations ome nearest to the real values: Alexander, 94.46; Hardin, 61.53; Pulaski, 57.25; St. Clair, 53.66; Massac, 50.93; Monroe, 46.50; Edwards, 45.27; Clay, 44.27; Williamson, 43.17; Wabash, 42.89; Morgan, 42.69; Schuyler, 42.37; Knox, 40.59; Sangamon, 40.38. The percentages of all other counties range between those of these two groups.

The statistics here brought together offer

for the first time to investors of money on bond and mortgage definite and trustworthy means of calculating the values of agricultural lands in the great State of Illinois. It should, however, be borne in mind that since 1887, the year selected for investigation by the Commissioners of Labor, there has been a pronounced advance in land values in the vicinity of Chicago. As a further aid to calculation, we may mention that in 1887 the number of mortgages recorded on acre tracts in Illinois was 25,334. These mortgages represented an aggregate area of 2,178,592 acres and a total value of \$37,040,770. In the same year the number of mortgages foreclosed on acre tracts was 1,223, representing an aggregate area of 113,598 acres, and a total value of \$1,892,535. These latter figures, of course, are merely suggestive. They are not in any sense conclusive, either as to the amount of debt resting on the agricultural lands of the State, or even the portion of it which is actually in default at any given time. For default in the payment of interest on the part of the owner of farm lands is by no means always and immediately followed by proceedings in foreclosure. These figures possess, nevertheless, the official quality of being literal transcripts from the public records, and as such afford a legitimate basis of opinion on an important subject which has heretofore been a

The Search for the Undiscoverable.

matter of mere conjecture.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Charlestown Enterprise, hardly lives up to its name when it propounds these questions:

"Is HENRY W. Brain to succeed Minister Egant And is it right for the United States to take advantage of a Government that is still in the first stages of existence ? But perhaps Tuz Sex will discover that Mr. Blazz has, at some time or other, turned his mouth in the direction of Chill while unloading himself of uncomplimentar omments on foreign countries.

Is the Enterprise so far behind the times as to be unaware that Mr. BLAIR at one time turned not only his mouth but also his pocket in the direction of Chill, with the result of disqualifying himself forever for the post of United States Minister at San-

All of the facts about Mr. BLAIR's Chillan and Peruvian record can be ascertained by our Bunker Hill friend from House Report No. 1,790, Forty-seventh Congress, first session. They are so painful that common humanity forbids their recital, unless it becomes absolutely necessary for the public interests.

It is sufficient to say that of all the Governments on the face of the earth, not excepting China or Russia, the Chilian Government is about the last to which any Administration in the possession of its senses would think of accrediting the Hon. HENRY W. BLAIR, as the diplomatic repre sentative of the United States.

The prospect of finding any office, at home or abroad, for which this poor Wandering Jew of an office seeker has not positively disqualified himself by some deed or utterance at some time during his political career begins to seem hopeless.

There never before was a case like his; the hands of time are likely to revolve long upon eternity's dial before just such a case occurs again.

Faith and Credulity.

The exposure and conviction of the Diss DEBAR woman as an impudent charlatan and adventuress have not shattered the Commissioners of Illinois have gone to the | ualism. He is as strong in the faith as ever. Last Monday he was one of the speakers at the Spiritualistic camp meeting at Onset Bay in Massachusetts, and in the course of his remarks he exhibited flash light photographs of spirits as he described them. Of course, if the spirits can be photographed, they must appear in material form; but Mr. MARSH has no doubt as to the genuineness of the pictures, which were taken by a medium in New York lately.

At this very Onset camp meeting a pretended woman medium was exposed as a trickster during the last summer and driven from the grounds in consequence. One of the Fox sisters, the carliest of the mediums. has confessed publicly that they were mere do with their performances. Diss Dr. nan has been shown up as a humbug, and mediums have been caught in pulpable and bungling trickery in all parts of the Union. From the first days of spiritualism. In 1847, the exposures have been continuous. Yet Mr. Marsit is unshaken in his faith. Even DISS DEBAR'S plundering of him did not weaken his conviction. He believes in the spirit photographs as firmly as he believed in the daubs which she palmed off on him as the works of RAPHAEL and REMBRANDT in the disem-

bodied state. Mr. Marsu is not a lunatic. He is not a man of an enfeebled mind. When he was brought under the influence of the Diss De-BAR woman he was a lawyer in active practice, of high standing at the bar, and respecied for the acuteness of his intellect and the sagacity of his judgment. Lawyers who came in contact with him at that very time were impressed by his legal ability, his grasp of legal principles. him. In mind he seemed as sound as ever; but when it came to spiritualism he acceptthe most obvious delusion.

Mr. HENRY KIDDLE died recently in th full faith of a Spiritualist. He had sacrifleed his place as Superintendent of Schools because of it, and had fallen in the esteem of men as the victim of a delusion which destroyed his judgment. Yet he never flinched. He remained a stout believer in spiritualism to the very last, always ready to proclaim and defend his opinions and convictions. It was the same with the late Judge Edmonds. The conspicuous part he took as a preacher of spiritualism threatened to rain his practice as a lawyer, and only his extraordinary legal ability enabled him to overcome the prejudice against him and continue his successful career in his profession. He never gave up his communing with the spirits, as he believed them to be. Mr. Marsii is not afraid to make himself conspicuous at a Spiritualistic camp meeting, which is regarded generally as the resort of humbugs and humbugged. The trick by which the so-called spirit photographs can be produced has been explained often, and often exposed in a way which would convince any court and almost

any jury, and yet Mr. MarsH exhibits a collection of them as veritable portraits of

shadowy beings of the other world. BLAVATSKY dies after having been exposed as an impostor, but Mrs. BERANT, a woman of superior mental quality, looks up to her as a secress and the apostle of a new and a higher faith. Theosophy goes on flourishing. Faith cure and Christian Science, as it is called, take firm hold on the belief of many men and women of

more than usual intelligence. This is assuredly an age of credulity no less than of skepticism and of scientific investigation. The theological controversies show also that it is a period of profound faith, if also it is a time when agnosticism is uprooting the faith of many and taking from them the consolution of belief in supernatural religion. Even the skepticism is no longer scoffing. It is serious, earnest, and charitable to belief. What is to be the outcome in the next century? Will it be a general revival of faith or a general destruction of faith ?

The Republican Challenger. A not unusual effect of nominating a talk ing candidate is to make the talk-loving

about the bulletin boards. If you were in Boston State House you would see the tush of excitement on the usually pale cheek of the Sacred Codfish. Never forget that some of the richest sporting blood in the world is to be found in Boston; and if that blood doesn't simmer and boil to-day, you can have Bunker Hill Monument for a paper weight.

As New York is not in the swim at p she can watch calmly from the shore the struggles of the two desperate antagonists. Who's drowned, or, as they say in Chicago who's drownded? Anson, ancient Anse, squelcher of umpires, is it thou?

"Why did you tell what was not true?" was asked yesterday in the Court of General Sessions of a detective. "In the interests of justice." was the prompt reply. This was the statement of a detective who had been placed in the cell next a man accused of grand larce-ny, and who told him falsehoods in order to make him confess. To the official eye of a po-liceman such conduct may seem justifiable but to the unpartisan gaze of an ordinary American does it seem right to tell lies for an purpose? Can it be justified by anything save the old, accursed maxim that the end justilies the means? If it shall be judicially determined that a lie may honestly be told ! the interests of justice, will it not require casuist of more than mediæval discriminaion to decide when it is not right to tell lies Is lying ever honorable, O most expert of de-tectives? And if so, is truth any longer as such a virtue? It is at least clear that the virtue of lying in the interests of justice is likely to be abused, if it be not rigidly defined and limited.

Sill Remembered in Texas,

From the Sin Antonio Espress.

The country at large takes little interest in Ma leveland's fatness. It is his bullheadedness which is has most to do. We have had enough and to reater than his party, wrecked his party.

Great Minds in Accord.

From the Domin Sunday Herald.

President Harrison sinverely believes that Blair is great, good, and much-abused man, and that he is riend of the "people." Blair thinks so too.

Great Religious Activity.

Provide Chicago Sanday Prifame.
"The church seems to be packed," said the man on he outside as he paused to look in at the door. "Are hey taking a lot of new converts into membership?" "Converts nuthin" whispered the sexto Son't have any converts at this church.

The Pastor's Awful Nightmare, Prove the Indianapolis Sentiael. The Rev. John Benson of Frankfort, Ind., is singularly

illicted. He swears in his sleep. This habit was re-cently spoken of at Conference, but his brother minis

ers could not see any good reason for censuring him. He requests the prayers of his friends, Another Cure for Drunkenness. To the Editor of The Sex-Sic. In yesterday's issue of your paper I saw two very interesting letters and an editorial anent bichloride of gold as a cure for drunkenness. I have long ago come to the conclusion that peroxide of hydrogen-(H2 O2) the "ideal tonic with any reaction whatever '-is a perfect cure for all in flammatory diseases of the blood, of which drunker

ness is one. I was foreithly struck with the impression that this secret bichiorade of gold, if it does what claimed for it, and peroxide of hydrogen are one and the same thing. N. History, Chemist. the same thing NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

"Sprayed" Grapes Are Harmless. To sue Loron or Tue Strade For the past three fears my family and myself have eaten "sprayed" grapes direct from the vineyard. We have eaten them (with our friends) in quantities, and to the writer's knowledge no bad effects have resulted in any single BROOKLYN, Sept. 28.

THE NEW DRILL BOOKS.

Cavalry, Artitlery, Infantry, and Marines Will Be Instructed in Revised Tacties. Washington, Sept. 29.-The army and the navy will soon be hard at work practising the new drill regulations which have so long been in preparation, since they are now in course of printing and issue. They have been approved

by Secretary Proctor.

It cannot be said that there has been a lack of deliberation in producing the new tactics. The Army Board on the subject was appointed years ago, while Gen. Sheridan was in com-mand of the army. It consisted of three infantry officers, Lieut, Col. J. C. Bates, Capt. J. T. Haskell, and Capt. J. C. Gilmore, besides Lieut. G. Andrews as Recorder; two cavalry officers, Major G. B. Sanford and Cant. E. S. Godfrey; two artillery officers, Major A. C. Has bronck and Capt. J. M. Lancaster. This Board was composed of officers much lower in rank than its predecessor, the Union Board of 1837. which had but one member under the grade of Colonel. Perhaps it was thought that field and company officers, accustomed to use the tactics in garrison drills and in the routine of field service would be likely to understand the shortcomings of the existing system and to take a great interest in its proper revision, Anotumusual effect of nominating a talking candidate is to make the talk-loving of his followers yearn to have blind challenged to other party to a public desired to that he may drown its representative so that he may drown its representation of he he may drown its representation was that he would be a person of his years. In 1914 and recilitable to a person of his years. In 1914 and recilitable to a person of his years. In 1914 the strength of their nominee's tongue power that he off-repeated suggestion that on the strength of their nominee's tongue power that he off-repeated suggestion that on the strength of their nominee's tongue power the Republicans should challenge Congressman Rowning. It is not strength of their nominee's trought of the strength of their nominee's trought of their nominee's trought of the strength of their nominee's trought of their nomine The work required of the Board was also different from that of preceding Boards, who were called upon to pass judgment of accept-

WAS IT A SILVER PLANKS The Mystery About the Coinage Resolution

From the Rochester Union and Advertise A number of newspapers and newspaper correspondents have certified within a few days that they have seen and read the original report o Platform of the Democratic State Convention, and par-ticularly that portion of it known as the coinage plank, said to be now in the hands of Mr. Defrest, Secretary of the Convention. They are all, Mr. Defroest with th rest, sure it is the original document, and that the word "silver" is in the coinage sentence just as offered and depted. An anonymous gentleman who figures as the Albany correspondent of the Bufulo Courter declares that he saw and read the original "written manuscript" of the platform in Mr. Defreest's bands, and the esteemed Charter certifies to its readers that its amonymous correspondent's testimony is conclusive on the point in dispute; whereas the original platform as adopted by the committee was not "written manuscript" at all

but printed from type:

And now comes the Brooklyn Eagle with a scream and an impeachment of all the witnesses who swear they have seen and read the original coinage phrase as ofered by Mr. Croker and adopted by the committee The Eagle declares that that phrase emanated from the brain of Almet F. Jenks, the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, and continues:

He wrote the deciaration, and it was in Mr. Jonks's handwriting when Mr. Cr. ker subinitied it. A copy was duly made for the platform. Mr. Jenks brought away the original with him as a sourcent. He should it to the Eagle this Mountage.

So, it turns out, unless the Brooklyn Engle tells a story, that Mr. Secretary Defreest and the Argus eyed newspaper people who have been reading and certifying to his alleged original draft of the coinage plank have never seen that original, and that it never was allowed to pass into the hands of either the officers of the Com. mittee on Platform or of the Convention! They were furnished with what purported to be a "copy?" Shat,

It would thus seem to appear that the monomaniacs on monometal, who love gold and hate eliver, have brought forth a sort or Jenka's baby, over the pater-nity and present whereabouts of which there hovers a cloud of doubt. According to half a dozen of them, Col. Tracy of Albany was the real father of the bantling, and Secretary Defreest has it in his nursery up at Troy white the Brooklyn Eagle insists that Jenks wrote it for Mr. Croker, and that Jenks held on to it and brought it away, allowing a "copy" to be made for the platform! It is unfortunate for such of these witnesses as testify to what isn't so that they did not before taking the stand compare notes, agree upon a common story, and stick to it. Their failure to "consist." their direct con-tradiction of each other, destroys all their evidence, and ought to remind them of the old adage (iii, what a tangled web we weave, When first we practise to decrive)

The genuine affirmation of the Democratic platform is: "We are against the colonge of any dollar which is is: "We are against the coinage of any dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of any other dollar of the United States." This declaration is broad and comprehensive. It covers all dollars coined, and leaves nothing open to suspicion or implication. It means coinage of both gold and sliver, the money of the Constitution and of the Democratic party. It has the ring of the financial country of the sententions platform mean which plank of the sententions platform upon which Samuel J. Hilder, was elected Governor in 1874: "Gold and sliver the only legal tender—no currency inconvertible with coin. The Democratic party of New York is, as it has always been for hard money—for both gold and slives with equivalence of values. It makes no distinction between the two metals. And in amruning a platform of general principle and general policy it does not stuitify itself by embracing gold and stabbing silver through invidious application to the latter metal by name of a principle and a policy that

No Sale.

"Now, here," said the dealer, "are a job lot of tools "I never patronize convict labor," answered the cus-

applies alike to all metals of our coinage

The October Scribner is full of interesting and notable papers. The Corso does duty as the fourth in the Great Streets of the World series, a lively and picturesque piece of work by W. W. Story, charmingly Stustrated by a Bounan artist, Ettore Tito. Another driking illustrated article is " Hunting American Bo tiame," by Archibald Rogers, filled with drawings by A. R. Frost. Dr. J. N. Hall contributes an original and decidedly instructive paper on "The Actions of Wounded Animals," and the Biography of the Oyster is set forth with great lucidity and seasonableness by Edward L. Wilson.

ARTISTS' MODÈLS IN PARIS.

Their Arms and Thronts Smuggled Into Portraits of Rich Women of Fashion. The report of a contemplated strike of the models in Paris has brought out an interesting interview between one of the ladies in the profession and a representative of a paper in

the French capital. said the reporter to this young woman, whom he describes as a handsome blonds, with a fresh and rosy complexion. "you are all on strike, ch? You are syndicating?"

With a smile and a shrug she replied: Nonsense! That thing could never take. "And why?"

"It is easy to understand. You see there are two kinds of models, those who follow the thing all their lives, and those who take it up en passant. The first are the models of the academies, who want to go on strike, and the second are the artists' models, who laugh at the proposal and treat it as a humbug. You will find the first at the School of Fine Arts. with Jullian, in the stellers of Bonnant, Jean-Paul Laurens, and Cormon. The women get four francs a sitting, and the men three, the total carnings of a day being eight and six francs. At the end of the week there is also the cornet. Every Saturday the monitor goes round with a cor net, or horn-shaped paper box, and takes up a collection. The students give from two to five cents each, according to the degree of satisfac-

collection. The students give from two to five cents each, according to the degree of satisfaction which they derive from the models. That brings in about 75 cents and sometimes \$1; but this is rare, and, moreover, the models do not get work every week. They are often brought down to extreme poverty, and often have to sing in the streets and beg. The women, formerly servant girls, get places again when they can, and some of them do worse."

"Is it possible?"

"It is as true as I am speaking to you; but they always come back and pose. As for the artists' mo leis, there are very few men among them, on account of the increasing scarcity of church and historical pictures. For the women it is a temporary business, A fresh and well-made girl commences to make her living in some dressmaking establishment, where she begins to undermine her constitution and redden her eyes from 8 in the morning to 10 and 11 at night, and all for what? About 70 cents a day. Even that would not be so had if there was stondy work; but the dull times are frequent. So she decides to pose, At the beginning it is hard, oh, very hard, but at last we become reconciled to it, because it is a fine thing for a poor girl to make her four frances a day. Certainly the model does not get work every day at the beginning. She gets her customers gradually. But when once well established she is all right. At one place she poses for some detail, especially among the postrait painters."

"The portrait painters?"

"Wilk, certainly. Do, you fancy that those

poses for the entire figure. At another she poses for some detail, especially among the postrait painters."

"The portrait painters?"

"Why, certainly. Do you fancy that those sine and rich ladies would take the trouble to sit for their portraits every day for three weeks? That would tire them pretty soon. Consequently three-fourths of the artists, when the preparation is finished, take the feet, the hands, and sometimes the arms and the threat from us. After all, it is not such a bad trade, aimough there are always dull times in the summer months. The business has only one brawback—a serious one—it doesn't last. You see we can't slways be young. When we touch upon twenty-live, the complexion begins to fade. At that age also we become fat. Then we quit the business and return to dressmaking. The prefitest models are always well taken care of at the end of a year or two. They are taken abroad or into the country. Many get married in the Mayor's office, and they make tolerably good wives, too, for there is more virtue in 'the pose' than people think. I can assure you that there are some very respectable girls in it. I don't allude to the ladies of the ballet, who often give us opposition, but I mean young girls who are studying for the stage at the Conservatory, and, in order to get a living while they are pursuing their studies, come to the painters and pose. I know two actresses in an unimportant theatre who commenced that way."

MRS. MAYBRICK.

The Interest Taken in Her in America, and the Nature of the Case.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: It is suggested that President Harrison and his Cabine should forward to our Minister at St. James's, for presentation to the English Government, petition for the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick now under a life sentence for the murder of her husband. Mrs. Maybrick escaped the gallows through a popular sentiment which recoiled from the barbarity of strangling a fair neck. Outeries made up for the absence of rebutting evidence. It was proved and not de nied that Mrs. Maybrick had formed an adulterous connection with another man, and that her husband died of arsenic, large quantities of which were found in her possession. She said that her friends in Germany had advised arsenic for her complexion, but no such friends were forthcoming. She gave the name of were forthcoming. She gave the name of a druggist in Brooklyn, N. Y., who had put up a prescription of arsenic for her complexion, but no researches revealed the past or present existence of such druggist, though ample time was allowed to obtain evidence from the German friends and the Brooklyn druggist. It was a plain case of slow, deilberate, crafty murder, inspired by a vulgar, adulterous intrinue.

intrigue.
Whether our Government has any legal right

murder, inspired by a vulgar, adulterous intrigue.

Whether our Government has any legal right to use its trust of influence for the reintroduction of murderers into society might be questioned. But, setting that aside, this petition lays our country open to a snub. There can be no doubt that, if Mrs. Maybrick is guilty at all, it is of a crime without mitigations, and of aggravations of lust and cruel deliberation. The English jury, Judge, and Home Secretary decided that she is guilty, abbet a concession was made to a popular sentiment against executing ladies. Our potition, therefore, is a virtual appeal to the English Government to admit that it was wrong. It really asserts that our Cabinet, having tried Mrs. Maybrick over again, has discovered that the English courts sentenced and have for some years imprisoned an innocent woman. For if not innocent she is guilty of most cruel and deliberate murder, adultery, and perjury. Unless our President and Cabinet are interested to save from very mild punishment one of the worst of modern criminals, their petition is an insult to the English courts, charging on them a gross miscarriage of justice.

It is to be hoped that the English Government will meet this interference as it deserves, and as something of the same kind was met in the case of Lampson. It will be remembered that our countryman of that name, who had married an English wife, poisoned her little brother with sugar plums, because, on the boy's death, his patrimony would fall to Mrs. Lampson. The criminal's father being a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, many of the Aimerican Bishops and clergy were moved in his behalf, and our Government was induced to interfere. Lampson, however, was hung. It was in London at that time, and remember hearing it remarked several times as an instance of American provincialism that our fund of influence with a foreign Government will save us again from a silly expenditure of our remarked several times as an instance of American provincialism that our fund of influence with

The Colored Women Feel Aggrieved.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.-The Woman's Indepen dent Organization, composed of colored women throughout the country, is sending out a circular to the women of that race setting forth that the Board of Lady Managers of the World's The Board of Lady Managers of the World's Pair has refused to accord the colored women of the country an equal chance to make an ex-hibit of their handlwork, and calling upon the representative colored women of the country to meet in convention at Washington, D. C., on Oct. 21, 1891, simultaneous with the World's Mcthodist Convention, to take suitable steps in the matter, apid to ask Congress for an appro-priation for the proposed exhibit.

Twenty-two Diphtheria Cases in One Village, COEYMANS, N. Y., Sopt. 29.—Diphtheria is prevailing to an alarming extent in this village. Dr. J. G. Mosher, the health officer, has ordered the public schools to be closed. Within the last week there have been twenty-two cases among the pupile, three of which have cases among the pupils, three of which have cases among the pupils, three of which have resulted intally. Miss bay, one of the teach-ers, is at the point of death. All social enter-tainments have been prohibited. Local phy-sicians can assign no cause for the disease, which made its first appearance about two

Natire in Art. Pigment-I'm going to send a domestic satire to the

Parkins-What is it to be ! Pigment-I'm making a picture of our cook. It is to be labelled "Portrait of a lady."

The Fragai Housewife. From the Clouk Errice.
She'll darn her husband's socks all right With never-ceasing care, But when her storkings show a hole she buys another pair.

SHOOK JOHN'S SLEEVES

And Out Tumbled a Thousand Newly Im-

ported Havana Cigara, Chief Wilbur's men had an experience yesterday with two Mott street Chinamen who visited the wharf of the Ward line steamers at the foot of Wall street to welcome twelve of their fellows who arrived on the Yumuri from Havana. The two Mott street Chinamen went aboard the steamship and chattered in their odd-sounding language with the visitors. When they left Chief Wilbur's men, Hussey and Britton, corralled them and lugged them up to the Custom House. There, in the presence of the two beautiful young women em ployed in Mr. Wilbur's offices as typewriters.

the two chinamen were told to shake their flowing silk sleeves. "Nah, nah!" they exclaimed, "nodding dere."
But they didn't shake out their sleeves until But they didn't shake out their sleeves until positively commanded to do so. Then out tumbled cigars innumerable. These came from false pockets in the sleeves. All told, they had a thousand and odd cigars tucked away in their sleeves, and as these tumbled on the floor Col. Montgomery, the grenadier of the secret service, murmured:

The floor it was strewed.

Like the leaves on the strand.

With the cards that Ah sin had been hiding in the game he did not understand.

In his sleeves, which were long.
There were twenty-four packs, Which was coming it atrong, Yet I state but the facts.

Which was coming it strong.
Yet I state but the facta.

The two Chinamen were held for examination before United States Commissioner Shields. The twelve vigitors from Havana were kept aboard the Yumuri and they will not be permitted to land until they have produced certificates showing that they have lived in America before. Their friends notified the customs people that all the twelve have such certificates.

The twelve had thirty pieces of baggage when they boarded the steamship at Havana, but, with bland Celestial smiles, declined to state which pieces belonged to each. They swore that their thirty packages contained no dutiable goods. On arrival at the company's pier, however, the Chinamen attempted to get ashore before the customs officers had examined their trunks. They had conveyed away the cigars, but some cigarettes and opium remained to be seized.

MAYOR CHAPIN HOME AGAIN. He May Have Something to Say Soon Abou

Mayor Chapin has returned to Brooklyn from Lenox. Mass., with his health thoroughly reaccept a nomination for a third term, but he intimated that he might have something to say within a few days. Close friends of the Mayor think he will make a statement formally defining his position in the canvass, and datil it is forthcoming the Mayoralty problem will remain undecided. It is understood, however that Mr. Chapin is out of the race and that the nomination will go either to District Attorney James W. Ridgway or to some dark horse. There was a rumor yesterday that the name of the man who was to head the Democratic city ticket had not yet been mentioned, and that as soon as it was announced all controversy on the subject would be at an end. Millionaire William Ziegler, on whom the hopes of the Republicans are centred, has also returned to town, and yesterday he had a conference with Revenue Collector Ernst Nathan, the recognized political boss of the organization, Navai Officer Theodore B. Willis, Assessor Small, William Berri, and some of the minor leaders. Mr. Nathan told Mr. Ziegler that he could have the Republican nomination for Mayor if he wanted it, and all the other minor bosses chimed in to the same effect, assuring Mr. Ziegler that the Republican hosts were clamoring for him. Mr. Ziegler said he would take the matter into consideration, and announce his decision in a few days. horse. There was a rumor yesterday that the

VAN COURTLANDT PARK REVIEW. A Request for 150 Policemen to Help Keep

President Gallup of the Park Department wrote to the Police Board saying that on Oct. 8 the First Brigade will drill and be reviewed at Van Courtlandt Park. Gov. Hill and the Governor of New Jersey and many officers of note will be present. The brigade will turn out 4,500 or 5,000 men, and there will be from 50,000 to 75,000 spectators. He requested the Board to furnish 150 city policemen to assist the park police in preserving order and keeping the crowd off the parade ground. Mr. Gallup specified in his letter that the city police would be stationed on the north and east sides of the parade ground, while the park police would be on Broadway.

Somebody told the Police Board yesterday that the station designated for the bluecoats is in the woods, where the men would be out of sight, while the park police would be in full view on Broadway.

The Commissioners objected. "We want our men where the crowd is," said Commissioner Martin. President Gallup's request was laid over for future consideration. out 4.500 or 5.000 men, and there will be from

HOLDS THE RECORD BOTH WAYS.

The White Star Liner Tentonic Champion

The White Star steamship Teutonic has done t again. The ambition of her skipper is satsfled, for she now holds the ocean-crossing record both to and from Queenstown. She rot into Queenstown yesterday, after a voyage of 5 days 21 hours and 22 minutes. As com pared with the unexampled westward run of pared with the unexampled westward run of 5 days 16 hours and 31 minutes, the great ship's performance yesterday seems unimpressiva. But it must be considered that in the run to Queenstown the ships burn American coal mostly, and as they approach the Irish coast are impeded by currents from the North and Irish seas.

The former record to Queenstown, 5 days 22 hours and 50 minutes, was held by the City of Faris and the City of New York of the Inman line. The Teutonic beats this by 1 hour and 28 minutes. She covered 2.791 knots in daily (23-hour) runs of 447, 456, 402, 406, 456, 465, and 39 knots.

CLEANING LITTLE ITALY.

The Big Commissioner Attacks the Strong hold of Dirt on the East Side.

"Little Italy," 107th street, between First wenue and the East River, was cleaned yes terday for the first time in two years. Twenty loads of rubbish were carted away. This wasn't all Commissioner Brennan accom-plished. He had special policemen stationed on every block in the neighborhood of Mul-berry Bend, Essex, Ludlow, and other dirty east side streets, with orders to arrest any-body caught throwing refuse into the streets. Many persons were taken in.

Better Postal Facilities Needed.

The Board of Aldermen held yesterday the first of the weekly meetings which will continue throughout the winter. President Arnold offered a resolution for the improvement of the postal facilities in this city. The preof the postal facilities in this city. The pre-amble recites the facts that the profits of the Post Office of this city for the last fiscal year amounted to \$4,000,000, which amount was handed over to the National Treasury for the benefit of the country at large; that New York is the clearing house for general and foreign mails, and that the present system of mail wagens is inadequate for the work of the department. The resolutions call upon the Postmaster and Post Office officials and mem-bers of Congress from this city to use every honorable effort to secure improvements in the postal facilities here. The resolution was adopted.

The Police Can't Touch Gabe Case's Tavern. The Excise Board notified the Police Board yesterday that McGowan's Pass Tavern, kept by Gabe Case in Central Park, was unlicensed. by Oabe Case in Central Park, was unlicensed, and that liquor was being sold there in violation of the law. The Police Board has no jurisdiction in Central Park, and so informed the Excise Board. Section 680 of the Cansolidation act says that the Park Department "shall have the full and exclusive power to govern, manage, and direct the "parks."

This Is a Sign of Approaching Winter. Charles P. Shaw, counsel for the New York Railroad, presented yesterday to the Board of Alderman, through Alderman Tait, a

petition for permission to construct his cable railroads in seventy miles of city streets. The petition was referred to the Railroad Commit-ter. The company has recently filed revised articles of incorporation with the County Clerk. Had a Case of Yellow Fever Abourd.

The steamship Van Dyck, which arrived or

Sunday from Brazilian ports, is detained at Quarantine because one of her crew. Thomas Grant, a native of Boston, died on the voyage of yellow fever. The steamship will be re-leased in a few days.

Quite Likely. "What are you painting for the Academy this year, Dobbiey " asked Paletti,

ousand dollar bill. I think the committee would think twice before rejecting it," returned Dobbley.

BUNDEAMS.

-There are more women workers in the United Ringdom, Great Britain and Ireland, in proportion to the population, than in any other country in the world. Twelve per cent. of the working classes there are

-Ulva Cottage, the some-time home of Dr. Livingstone, the great African traveller, at Hamilton, Scotland, which he built near the house of his parents and

named after the home of his race. Ulva's Isle, was sold at anction for £730 two weeks ago. —Stoke, the fine Indian elephant, sens as a present from Queen Victoria to the Sultan of Morocco, reached honors. All the high dignitaries of the court and the whole of the army within reach were present. The Emperor was greatly pleased, made the presentation ceremony quite spectacolar, and there was great

excitement in the camp.

—A revival of the famous Tichborne case is threatened. It is alleged that the vertiable Arthur Orton has turned up in the lunatic asylum at Paramatta, Austurned up in the lunatic asylum at Paramatta, Austurned up in the lunatic asylum at Paramatta. tralia. Warder Carroll of Ballarat, who served in the Carabineers in which Sir Roger Tichborne was an offi-cer, and who was an important witness in the original trial at Westminster, has been sent to interview the alleged Orton, and it is possible there may be some in

teresting developments soon.

—Great Britain is going steadily ahead in the work of fortifying the coast line of her American possessions on both sides of the continent. Important fortifications are being built on the British Columbian coast, and the authorities have now decided to place two revolving turrets at the Fort York redoubt at Halifax. One is to be placed at the northern end and one at the southern end of the fort. Each turret will be built of stone and

end of the fort. Each turret will be built of stone and will contain four sixty-ton gans.

—Many Oriental cities, like most Indian villages have more dogs than human creatures within their limits, and until a month ago Singapore was a notable instance and was infested with a perfect plague of dogs, mostly curs. Several cases of hydrophobia eccurred during August, which inaugurated a panic and a wholesale slaughter of the dogs. Up to Aug. 28 over 18,000 dogs had been killed and 1,500 registered, and at latest reports the work of extermination was still going vigorously on.

—The new West is not much of a place for luxuries.

—The new West is not much of a place for luxuries, and many thriving settlements have to get along without the privileges of churches and the advantages of theological controversies and heresy trials. The Raptist denomination has built a "chapel car" to fill this want, and under the conductorable of a minister it is now making an evangelistic tour on the Korthern Pactic Railroad. The car is switched off at points where no permanent Gospel facilities exist, and ser-vices are held as long as it is thought desirable.

wices are field as long as it is thought desirable.

—Persons accustomed to the long journeys and constant intercommunication of this country cannot understand the isolation of the small communities of the Bermudas. Distances there are trifling, but communication is difficult, and to go from village to village or from island to island is extremed a serious undertaking. When a young man of St. George was to be married to young woman of Hamilton and to take up his abode a young woman of Hamilton and to take up his abode in the latter place, twelve miles distant, his friends ac-companied him to the wharf and bade him good-by, with many tears and prayers.

—One man in this town has a very pretty business in

museums. He pays a weekly sum for the right to keep a printer to the various museums. He pays a weekly sum for the right to keep a printer in each museum, and these printers strike off visiting cards at 10 cents per dozen for patrons of the museums. There is a handsome profit in the business, as the printing outfit is not expensive and the printer is able to torn out a great many dozen and a series was deep contents. sable to torn out a great many dozen cards per day The idea pleases museumgoers, many of whom are unprovided with visiting cards and find the idea of having their name in print attractive.

The last Indian census above that is the past ten years the natural growth of India's population has been 27,500,000. The population now numbers 286,000,000. One can hardly appreciate what these figures mean one can nardy appreciate what these figures mean except by comparison. India contains more peeple than all Europe exclusive of Russis. Its provinces are as populous as great European States. Bengal contains a population larger than that of the United States and all British North America, and fully one-fifth of the entire human race lives upon this little peninsula jutting out from the coast of Asia into the Indian Ocean.

—Nicaragua is making great efforts to attract immi-grants. The Government has reaffirmed a decree passed in 1885 giving 120 acres of unoccupied land to each immigrant family on declaration of intention to become naturalized, and sixty acres to unmarried men. Absolute titles to the land will be given after sen years' residence. All immigrants will enjoy the rights of citisens and will be exempt from military service. A wise precaution is taken to insure the republic's receiving desirable immigrants. Each immigrant is required to bring certain certificates from the Nicaraguan Consul

at the port from which be embarks. -The antiquarians of antique Edinburgh are aghase and angered at a piece of unwitting vandalism that and angered at a piece of unwitting vandalism that will strike Americans as somewhat comic. Certain stains on the board floor and the wainscoting of a chamber in Hollyrood Palace have been regarded for centuries as the remains of the life blood of David Riscip, the favorite of Mary Queen of Scota and have been shown as such to generations of visitors. Two weeks or so ago it was discovered that these stains had totally disappeared, and investigation showed that their removal was due to the use by industrious attendants of a certain brand of American scap which is was ranted to clean everything, and with the pewer of which they were evidently not properly acquainted.

—Odd and romantic family traditions abound on the eastern shore of Maryland. The ancestor of the Prideaux, a Hugusnot family now nearly or quite entired, is said to have landed in Maryland by accident having escaped from a shipwreck on a chicken coop. The

escaped from a shipwreck on a chicken coop. The Robinses account for the presence of their near rela-Robinses account for the presence of their near rela-tives, the Purnells, by the legend of one Foor Kell, a depride in the belief that their ancestor fled from Soci-land after signing the Solemn League and Covenant. Then there is the story of the heiress who was liberally worth her weight in gold," no great fortune in thes days, and it is only a few years since a gash in a mon-ster tree near Snow Hill was accounted for by the legend of a lover who was told that he should have his sweetheart to wife when he had hown down the tre

-A new infantry drill book is to be issued by the British War Office authorities within the next two or three weeks, and it is said to contain some striking changes and innovations in tactics. The maryellous accuracy of the new weapons has doomed the close or-der, or "brick-wall formation," and the day of math-ematical movements is over. The section, the fourth part of a company, and not the company is to be the unit of the future. In marching a page of this training unit of the future. In marching a space of thirty inches is to be allowed between men in the ranks, instead of the close hudding of the present, and a distance of two paces is to intervene between ranks at all times. When a regiment is in line, distinct intervals are to be served between the several sections forming a company, as well as between the several companies formng the battalion. Some striking changes in musketer

with his jackknife.

regulations are also to be made.

—This country beats the world for tacks, and sends them by the billion to housewives in every quarter of the globe. The tack-making machinery, too, is a won-der of semi-intelligent mechanism. It would be even more wonderful but for a single difficulty that has not yet been overcome. An intolligent observer in a tack mill conceived the idea of utilizing electricity in such a manner as to increase the output of every tack ma-chine tenfold. His idea was to pick up the metallie blanks from which the tacks are made, ten at a time, by means of a series of magnets. When he had his idea perfected he showed it to the greatest of tack makers. The manufacturer looked it over carefully and said: "That is extremely ingenious, but do you know that the blow which cuts out the metallic blank converts it into a magnet, and that your magnet would

not pick up the magnetized blank unless you could be sure of getting opposite poles together!" —A company of prosale, matter-of-fact English capitalists, acting possibly on the strength of the axiom that truth is stranger than fiction, is starting an expedition to Africa to search for King Solomon's mines. They have been stirred to this, as they readily admit, by certain ascertained facts in connection with Rider Haggard's romance. Although there have been previous searches for the mines of Ophir from which the servants of Hiram and King Solomon beauty and the servants of Hiram and King Solomon beauty the servants of Hiram Bolomon beauty the servants of Hiram Bolom the servants of Hiram and King Solomon brought much gold and precious stones, the company fervently hopes, and firmly believes, that the result of the expedition will be to prove the axiom even in regard to Mr. Hag-gard's particularly lurid brand of fiction. William C. Wyncoop, a mining expert of Colorado and editor of Vising Industry, has been engaged to head the expedition to prospect for the mines. He started from Denver last week on his way to London to complete arrangements, and he expects to be away three months or more. There is absolutely nothing but traditions and legends to help in locating the mines of Ophir, but following these shady guides the party will strike inland from a point well down on the eastern coast of the Bark Continent. A good deal of money has been sunk in mining opera-tions in Africa, and this particular company is not relying altogether on Haggard's tale, but on the showings

of previous ventures

He Had Been On the Road. Junius Brutus Irving-How far is Chicago from New York on the Central ! Cassins Mortimer Dizey—I do not know in miles, but in railroad ties it is about 17,005,073,042.

Another Record Broken. From the Boston Gasette.

The man who put up shoe pegs in molasses for pre-aerved barberries got ahoad of the wooden nutmen Iellow.

Probably They Won't Drop the Body. From the tait city Decrick.

The pall heavers will be sex friends who are engaged a the nitrogly cerine business.

The system is often so rapidly reduced by a severe attack of diarrhess or other bowel affection that it would be better to keep by you by dayne's carminative Raissus, as sure curative for Austic cholers, crampa dysentery, and the summer complaint of children.